any circumstances.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE

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W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

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8 (Sunday) 125,010	19
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5 2000000000001115,470	21
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Total for the month	3,620,350
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Net number distributed	3,548,411
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or cohies terfittied and tebot	red musoid duting the money

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of June.

W. B. CARR.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR.

HOW IT GREW.

Missourl's philosophical journalists and statesmen to whom it is addressed, may ponder this question, put by the Chicago Tribune: "The discreditable state of affairs is not due to the Democratic complexion of Missouri politics. Each party has its boodlers. The average Missourian is personally as honest as the average citizen of any other State and prefers an honest to a dishonest representative. How, then, is liable to break down and give an account of what the corruption which has recently been exposed to be they say and do. There is also a busy inquiry into accounted for?"

The very fact that corruption is nonpolitical affords one explanation. Where it is a matter of party it may be either controlled by the party or combated by the opposition, but where it sinks beneath the level of party lines and knows no distinctions it is as difficult to detect and put to rout as any other wellintrenched criminal conspiracy.

In Missouri a class of criminals which elsewher might have found its opportunity in a different sphere has concentrated its energies upon boodling.

Boodling may begin among criminals of a low order, but owing to the nature of the crime weak men of some standing and capacity have been drawn into the operations so that the class embraces both high and low, from the police court boodler to the legis-

Crime, cautiously and systematically followed, may succeed in any State for a time. In fairness to Missouri it should be remembered that boodling, once detected, was given short shrift; and it should be remembered also that, respecting this crime, the public conscience in this State is roused to a point which, if equaled elsewhere, would accomplish exposures and reforms similar if not equal to our own.

Missouri has erred in the selection of some public servants precisely as other Commonwealths have erred and for the same reasons and under the same conditions which exist in many Commonwealths where boodling has not been discovered. To explain all of the reasons why boodling gained a foothold in Missouri would necessitate a recital of ills and humors which are by no means peculiar to Missouri, but are possessed by all of the States.

FINISHED PIECE OF WORK.

Improving a few shining hours, Senator Marcus A. Hanna took a little run over to Washington Friday for a look at the affairs of his newly adopted

protege, Mr. Roosevelt. Time was, about eighteen months ago, when the public had a mental vision of Marcus emerging from the White House wearing a doubting, not to say displeased, expression. Those were the days when a cloud rested upon his title to Joss, Boss and Thinkerin-Chief for the Republican administration. But time is check full of vicissitudes and things are dir-

His motive for looking in Friday can only be inferred from results. Presumably he decided to go after reading the morning papers, which said a lot of things about Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Payne and the big scandal. He may be supposed to have exclaimed, They need jacking up over there! Here's a lot of talk about Payne resigning and leaving us in a pretty mess. I'll settle him. He let the cat out of the bag, and he's got to stay and help us chase it back in. There's been too much said. We need to be put right with the people. Incidentally I'll act as press Though molested by vituperation, which has been in-

agent for a minute." Here's the result. Several millions of interested people read in the Saturday papers that Mr. Hanna. after a brief conference with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Payne, said: "There is nothing in the Post-Office scandal now to embarrass either President Roosevelt or the Postmaster General. Any report at this time that Mr. Payne intends to resign is maliciously circulated. I feel I can say that he has never contemplated resigning from the Cabinet since the investiga- give a just idea of metropolitan demands in police tion began, and, furthermore, that the President has

were offered."

And Marcus may be imagined murmuring to himself as he departed for home, "I guess that will hold 'em for a while."

NOW FOR STRENUOUS WORK.

In the event of a searching investigation of the Post-Office Department scandals and the prompt punishment of those officials found to be gullty of corrupt practices, or of carelessness in the performance of their duty which made corruption possible on the part of others, public sentiment in this country will gladly give President Roosevelt credit for the good work.

It is demanded that the President leave nothing undone to rectify the evils now existing in the Post-Office Department. He cannot respect his oath of office and shrink from the necessary task of purifying the public service. The people would like to believe that the President is loath to have anything developed in the inquiry which might reflect upon the administration of the late President McKinley, and that this accounts for the reluctance with which the first facts of the scandal were allowed to become public. But they count, nevertheless, upon a present course which will remove corrupt or incapable of-ficials from office.

There is little reason to doubt that public sentiment favors the resignation or removal of Postmaster General Payne. This member of the President's Cabinet has injured himself greatly by his attitude toward the Post-Office Department investigation. As long as such a position was possible to him he poohpooled the charges advanced by Tulloch and others and endeavored to create the impression that they were without foundation. When the exposure was so complete and convincing that the truth could not be denied, the Postmaster General's chief regret seemed to be that the incident would injure the Republican party. This is a deplorable light in which Postmaster General Payne has chosen to appear before the country. It is to be hoped that later developments shall improve his standing with the people. If not, then the Postmaster General should be removed from office.

And first, last and always, public sentiment demands the full truth in the matter of these Post-Office Department scandals and the purification of the service. They look to President Roosevelt for this performance of duty. The case is one in which the Roosevelt strenuousness can be exerted to great advantage. The opportunity must not be neglected if the President expects to retain his hold on popular

REAL RESULTS.

The appropriation bill, which the City Council has passed, contains an item of \$150,000 for the completion of the new City Hall. This amount is not sufficient for all of the proposed work on the building. but Comptroller Player has assured the City Hall Commission and the Municipal Assembly that funds will be available, when needed, for putting the finishing touches to the edifice.

Three years ago the former administration trans ferred a large sum from Waterworks revenue in order to meet the ordinary demands of the government. There was no money for real improvements, and the amount transferred did not even wipe out the deficit in the city treasury. In fact, outstanding accounts disclosed an actual deficit of about \$100,000.

The present administration, after making other investments in permanent public work, is still able to complete the principal public building out of the general revenue fund. The people will be glad to have a finished City Hall. But they have more reason for satisfaction in an administration that is entirely worthy of confidence.

BOODLE AND COUNTY POLITICS. Boodle discoveries go right on. The old political precept is being fulfilled that erring statesmen are

their movements, past and present, and this inquiry is productive. Almost daily the scandal assumes new phases

Here a confession is brought forth. Now a witness breaks down before the Grand Jury. Now a conscience-stricken legislator comes in voluntarily to unburden himself. Emissaries go forth with new sub poenas for men in various places. The Four Courts are the center of interest for the people of Missouri.

Throughout the State, to an extent greater than at any time since the probe found legislative corruption, interest has seized upon the people; a fact attributable in part to the local significance which the scandals have for many counties, and their special bearing upon county politics. This phase of the scandals has been the subject of much consideration by the counties themselves and by the world at

Responsibility for many bad servants has been fixed upon the counties. It is noteworthy that the people of the counties are willing to admit the re sponsibility and the obligation which lies upon them to assert themselves in the State's behalf. The peo ple "out in the State" control the situation; politics is largely made up "out in the State"; the political situation is the sum of the politics in the counties. Let the counties earnestly seek the light, and all will

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Like the departments in other metropolitan cities the Police Department of St. Louis may be improved by changes in the personnel and in the methods. How soever the service may be bettered, as circumstances may indicate, the officers responsible are free to act. and should do so, in accordance with the expectations

Throughout recent years the department has made forward strides that are apparent to citizens wno are disposed to be fair in their judgment. Not relatively larger nor more expensive than the departments of other large cities, it now ranks with the best in coninment, in efficiency and in discipline. The department compares well with competitors. It has been subjected to criticism by professional fault-finders, but it is nearer what it should be than it has ever been

before. A police force large enough to afford ample protection to persons and property, capable in all respects of performing its duties thoroughly and schooled in the most approved modern methods, is one of the necessities of a metropolis. That salaries and maintenance compel an outlay from the public treasury is unavoidable; an exigency which is not less characteristic of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston than of St. Louis.

The Commissioners and principal officers have achieved satisfactory results from year to year. spired by partisan motives, they have persisted in their labors for betterment. They have brought the department to a higher standard. And this summer, when reorganization is effected, they should strive their utmost to still further advance the standard.

Reliable statistics from the bulletin of the United States Department of Labor probably form the safest hasis for comparison of the departments in large cities. The statistics relating to the ten leading cities protection. Those relating to the five largest cities

never contemplated accepting the resignation if it seem to show that, while local conditions vary, there is but little difference in the service or in the aggre gate cost of maintaining police protection.

New York, with a population of 3,437,202 at the last census, has 7,233 policemen, excluding private policemen, and spends more than \$10,000,000 annually for police protection. Chicago, with a population of 1,-698,575, has 2,974 policemen and spends more than \$3,600,000 annually. Philadelphia, with a population of 1,293,697, has 2,822 policemen and spends more than \$3,000,000 annually. St. Louis, with a population of 575,238, has 1,264 policemen and spends more than \$1,600,000 annually. Boston, with a population of 560,892, has 1,245 policemen and spends more than \$1,750,000 annually. If the cost of maintaining the jails and workhouses in other cities were included, St. Louis would show considerably less expense, rel-

atively, in maintaining the department and adjuncts. The five cities next in rank offer no opportunity for omparison, but their statistics may be set forth for purposes of information. Baltimore, with a population of 508,957, has 947 policemen and spends more than \$950,000 annually. Cleveland, with a population of 381,768, has 361 policemen and spends more than \$400,000 annually. Buffalo, with a population of 352, 387, had 732 policemen in 1901, and spent more than \$790,000. San Francisco, with a population of 342,782. has 586 policemen and spends more than \$780,000 annually. Cincinnati, with a population of 325,902, has 486 policemen and spends more than \$550,000 annually.

As to salaries, the Municipal Journal and Engineer, June number, gives statistics that are acceptable. New York pays one commissioner \$7,500 a year, eight superintendents \$3.500 each, four superintendents \$5. 000, inspectors \$2,750, lieutenants \$2,000, sergeants \$1,500, first-year patrolmen \$800, patrolmen (after three years) \$1,400, Chief of Detectives \$2,750, detec tives \$1,400 to \$2,000. Chicago pays three commissioners \$3,000, one superintendent \$6,000, assistant superintendent \$3,600, captains \$2,250, Heutenants \$1, 500, sergeants \$1,200, patrolmen \$1.000, detectives \$1. 200. Philadelphia pays one superintendent \$4,500. captains \$2,100, lieutenants \$1,700, sergeants \$1,100 and \$1,300, first-year patrolmen \$650, patrolmen (after three years) \$1,000, Chief of Detectives \$2,200. detectives \$1,200 and \$1,450. St. Louis pays four commissioners \$1,000, one superintendent \$5,000, assistant superintendent \$3,800, captains \$2,400, neutenants \$1,500, sergeants \$1,380, probationary patrolmen \$780, patrolmen \$1,080, Chief of Detectives \$3,-500, assistant Chief of Detectives \$1,800, detectives \$1,380. Boston pays three commissioners \$4,000, one superintendent \$4,000, assistant superintendent \$3, 000, captains \$2,500, lieutenants \$1,600, sergeants \$1, 400, first-year patrolmen \$1,000, patrolmen (after three years) \$1,200, Chief of Detectives \$2,800 and detectives \$1,600.

Harper's Weekly and other Eastern papers count as an obstacle to Mr. Folk's presidential candidacy a doubt about his getting a Missouri delegation. If that is all, Mr. Folk is nominated. When the other States are ready The Republic guarantees that the Missouri delegation will be found unanimous. The Democrats of Missouri will bind a delegation with ironclad instructions if the rest of the country calls for Folk. Now argufy from that base line and circle around that tether-peg.

Emperor William, whose loyalty to the "divine right of Kings" idea has led him to favor Peter of Servia with a message of cordial recognition, may try to believe that the latter occupies the throne "by the grace of God," but the Servian officers who murdered Alexander and Draga will laugh such a conviction to scorn. They know better-as, indeed, does William himself, if he'd only quit kow-towing to superstition and confess the truth.

way to sneer and shake their heads over "Morocco," the Moresco Sultan's gift to the World's Fair President. Doubtless even "Morocco" himself remembers that old proverb, as old as the traditions of his country, that no man ought to look a gift horse in the wouth. What must the stallion think of our man-

RECENT COMMENT

"Cheering Up" as a Profession. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Connected with the New York Woman's Exchange is said to be a woman who has struck an entirely novel and charmingly beneficent line of employment. She is a pro-fessional "cheering-up lady." For a certain fee she will enter a house of mourning after a funeral and change it into an abode of cheerful resignation. Does any woman suffer from the blues? Is her husband undevoted? Are her social aspirations under a cloud? Do her children fail to bring her the happiness she expected? Is her digestion poor and her existence therefore under a cloud? The cheering-up lady has an antidote for every form of fate, a word and a smile with which to charm away all sad reflections and to make her client feel that "the world is not so bad world" after all.

Why wouldn't it be a good idea for somebody to start in business as a "cheering-up man" also? Such a profes sional is sadly needed, not only amid the domestic sorrows which men endure as well as women, but in the countingoom when business has gone wrong; on 'change wher stocks don't go in the direction anticipated by the disappointed investor; at the race course when he has bet his last dollar on the wrong horse; when one's poem is rejected by a magazine, when the other fellow gets the nomina the appointment, and when a rival walks off with one's best girl-who shall say that under these depressing circumstances the "cheering-up man" isn't needed, or that the field is not ample in which he may "make a living"?

The Psychology of a Mob. Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is stated that included in the mob whose act of wild. savage and ungovernable fury has brought discredit upor neighboring State were many men of education, intelli ence and good character, occupying a respectable position in the community of which they were members, and much surprise is expressed at their participation in the shocking scene which was enacted. The surprise is natural, but it s inconsiderate. It proceeds from an imperfect apprehen sion of what may be called the mob mania. Modern writ ers upon psychology have made a study of this subject and have reached some conclusions with regard to i which are both reasonable and interesting.

They find that when a crowd is assembled with a specifi object, especially if the object is emotional in its appeal, a peculiar passion is generated which is not only so excessively contagious that to escape from its influence is practically impossible, but which tends to operate with such violence as to suppress alike the individual judgment and the individual volition, and to substitute for the temperament of the unit the temperament of the mass. Thus a crowd becomes something more than a collection of in dividuals. It becomes a distinct and separate entity, animated by a feeling in which the feeling of each of its members is immeasurably intensified, and capable of deeds from which the persons who compose it, when relieved from the constraining pressure of the association in which they are temporarily placed, would shrink with horror.

Mr. Roosevelt's Merry Madrigal. July Lippincott's.

This is a story never before published concerning President Roosevelt, and written by a man who was on the train during the President's campaigning tour when he occupled the second place on the national ticket. A party from Denver met the special at Wyoming to escort it through Colorado on a four days' trip. Colonel Roosevelt had just returned, full of vigor and life, from an exciting ride with his Rough Riders. As soon as he entered the car he leaped joyfully half a dozen times, touching the ceiling at every jump, and singing at the top of his voice:

Oh, the Irish and the Dutch. Why, they don't amount to much, But hoorny

"Let me publish that, Colonel," requested a press repr sentative.

"Don't you do it!" promptly commanded Colonel Roose veit. "It's only a joke, and, besides, I'm Dutch myself."

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

SONG OF MARION'S MEN.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

General Francis Marion, called the "Swamp Fox," was one of the ablest American commanders during the Revolutionary War. He was born near Georgetown, S. C., in 1722. In early manhood Marion fought assinst the Indians, and at the outbreak of the war for independence became a Captain in the forces of his State. He shares with Sunter and Greene the honor of keeping alive the struggle in the South. The methods of Marion are well described in the poem given below. After the war he became a farmer, and later served as a legislator, and also as General in the South Carolina millitia. General Marion died near Eutaw, S. C., February 28, 1795.



UR band is few, but true and tried, Our leader frank and bold;

The British soldier trembles When Marion's name is told.

Our fortress is the good greenwood, Our tent the cypress tree;

We know the forest round us As seamen know the sea; We know its walls of thorny vines,

Its glades of reedy grass, Its safe and silent islands Within the dark morass.

Woe to the English soldiery That little dread us near! On them shall light at midnight A strange and sudden fear: When, waking to their tents on fire, They grasp their arms in vain,

And they who stand to face us Are beat to earth again: And they who fly in terror deem A mighty host behind, And hear the tramp of thousands Upon the hollow wind.

Then sweet the hour that brings release From danger and from toil; We talk the battle over, And share the battle's spoil. The woodland rings with laugh and shout,

As if a hunt were up. And woodland flowers are gathered To crown the soldier's cup. With merry song we mock the wind

That in the pine-top grieves. And slumber long and sweetly On beds of oaken leaves

14.5 Well knows the fair and friendly moon The band that Marion leads-The glitter of their rifles, The scampering of their steeds. 'Tis life to guide the flery barb Across the midnight plain: 'Tis life to feel the night-wind That lifts his tossing mane. A moment in the British camp-A moment-and away Back to the pathless forest,

Before the peep of day. Grave men there are by broad Santee, Grave men with hoary hairs; Their hearts are all with Marion. For Marion are their prayers. And lovely ladies greet our band With kindliest welcoming. With smiles like those of summer, And tears like those of spring. For them we wear these trusty arms, And lay them down no more Till we have driven the Briton

Forever from our shore.



"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK" AS A SUMMER OFFERING.

"The Belle of New York" was entertain ingly revived at Delmar Garden last nigh by the last of the three companies which comprise the Delmar circuit. The prima lonna is Almorah Hallam, a young woman with a good voice and a demure face. Al-though she is a trifle heavier than some of the Violet Greys we have seen, she made a favorable impression. Nellie Nichols, who played Fifi, made something of a hit. Frank Farrington was the Ichabo Bronson, and Herbert Carter, a young mawith an excellent tenor voice, was Harry, his son. Mr. Carter has been heard here before, John A. Kennedy was the polite Ger man lunatic, and created most of the laughs, although Laurel Atkins as Betty the Bat was a close second. The familiar tunes, especially "Follow On" and "The Belle of New York," were received with favor, and the change from travery was greatly appreciated.

"A Week of Laughter" started in at For est Park Highlands yesterday. Lew Hawkins is worth hearing in his "boarding-house" experience. His new topical song, "Read the Answer in the Stars," is both amusing and tuneful Ramzo and Arno's don'tey sketch with acrobatic trimmings by themselves, i one of the chief laugh producers. The only is feature of the show is Maurice Spyer's violin playing. Mr. Spyer is no cirtuese but he is the most satisfying so loist who has been heard here in a long time. George Jones's rendition of "The Holy City" with bloscope accompaniment, pleased a large Sunday night audience,

.... Will H For the comedy planist, offers his satire, "Paddywhiski," at Mannion's Park. One of the latest ideas in spectacular dancing is carried out in the performance Adele Purvis Onri, who is assisted by little Tsunda. Ryder's monkeys are seen in an acrobatic specialty. J. F. Hortiz, the singer. who has not been heard here in some time, plays his only vaudeville date at Mannion's The act of Tsuda Kitchli, a clever and ve satile Japanese, closes the show. The Knights of the Orient, K. P., benefit at this park to-night.

Seymour and his musicians are pleasing seymour and his musicians are pleasing large audience at the Cottage in Forest Park. When the rain drives the band to shelter, the audience takes to the large halls near the Cottage veranda. The Saturday and Sunday matinee programmel are to be made specially attractive.

The vaudeville programme which open at Hashagen's yesterday is the most v-ried yet seen at that park. The top-lie act is the spectacular operatic scen Miss Roberts, and an augmented chois from last week, introducing new dares and some kaleidoscopic color work by Herman Rays. Bertie Willard does a in-tortion specialty; McKenna and his ick dog amuse. F. H. Marclane appears in a black-face specialty and Miskel and hith gave a sketch. Others on the bill are hith and Arade, Lillian Booth and June Ray lds. The Eilte Club gives a dancin and theater party at the park Tuesday 18ht.

J. Edmond De Noyer, the tramp dian, who will star this fall in Sappy Hooligan," is the headliner at emp's Park. Among the other entertain's are the Burtons, Howard and Alton, Liu Leopold, Carter and Ross and Mile, lora, The moving pictures and the astique poses in the free payllion have het so fa-vorably received that they will be coninued for several weeks.

"Romeo and Juliet" was the Koerner's Garden. Lawrence Hiley appeared as Romeo, and Victory Bernan as Juliet. As an al fresco attraction the performance pleased immensely. A Hanley and Miss Bateman acted with helr usual and Miss Bateman acted with per usual adroitness. Their assistants, to were up to the requirements. In the cal were Hal De Forrest, Harry Burkhardt, Rachel Ac-ton, Angeline Pullis and Miss esile.

The Permane Brothers gav their novel travesty. "A Nightingale's Cartship." at West End Heights, Fannie Isakel of St. Louis sang very acceptably, he has a soprano voice of considerable crying power. The ollo also included specifies by Lizzle Wilson. German, character comedianna. The Permane Brothers gav Wilson, German character come Kinzo, the Japanese juggler;3ryan and Nadine, acrobats; the Diamon Comedy Four and the Barringtons in "ringing in the Lane." West End Heightgesterday attracted the largest patronal of its season.

Sorrentino and the Baia Rossa (Red Band) of Italy began arengagement at Suburban Garden yesterds. Four concerts were given, the first begining a were given, the direct way and the last at 9:30. Th initial solo feat and the last at 9:30. The initial solo feat and the last at 9:30. The initial solo feat and the last at 9:30. The initial solo feat and the last at 10 miles and 10 miles Bottega played a trupet solo. Daily matinees are to be give in addition to the regular evening concert

CAPTAIN W. . ROARK. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Harrisburg, Ill., June — Captain William E.
Roark, aged 74 years, a teran of the Civil War
and one of Saline Coun Bright's disease. Mr.
Zens, died here to-day fight's disease. Mr.
Roark was Captain of the Civil War. in
Illinois Volunteers if the Civil War. in
which capacity he serve from the hardsaling to
the close of the was

GOVERNOR CUMMINS IS HARD TO PLEASE

Iowa Executive Demands New Concessions in Drafting Republican State Platform.

STICKLER FOR THE "IOWA IDEA"

Agrees on Compromise, but When Oppments Begin to Crow He Again Leaps Out of the Harness.

The Republic Bureau.

14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Wasington, June 28.—Word has reached the frinds of the administration in Washington who have been watching the Iowa platiem situation with more or less concern that Senator Allison has been forced, for armony's sake, to make new concesdon to Governor Cummins and his 'Town

Itwas thought here that when George W Robrts, Director of the Mint, carried to Tost last week the compromise rariff plank which had been read to and approved by President Roosevelt, entire harmony would prvall and Governor Cummins and his frends would be satisfied so long as the pink went to no greater extreme than the S. Louis platform. Secretary Shaw was coroughly convinced that the situation had ben entirely smoothed over and that there ould be no contest. Now, however, it seems that Governor

cummins is making trouble because the promise plank the "Iowa idea" is "put to sleep." It is said here that the tariff reformers would have been willing to allow the plank approved by the President to be adopted without objection if the news had not gone forth that Governor Cummins had been obliged to make more concessions than the "stand-pat" faction, in view of threat-ened trouble, Senator Allison had advised making changes in the plank to conform more nearly to the Cummins platform of a year ago. Senator Allison, it is known, would not have yielded in the least had he would not have yielded in the least had no not become convinced that Governor Cummins and his friends would have made a sharp contest in the convention. This the administration leaders, as well as its friends in Iowa, particularly desire to avoid. A direct vote in the convention as to whether the "stand pat" policy or the "lowal idea" shall be adopted would be unwelcome to the party leaders at this time, and every effort to compromise before the convention meets will be approved.

According to all the news reaching Washington, Governor Cummins and his friends

According to all the news reaching Washington, Governor Cummins and his friends appear now to have obtained the greater concessions and to be in a position to dictate terms. They say that they are willing to compromise on a practically meaningless plank if the "stand pat" men will not insist that they won a victory. Otherwise they will fight for the "lown idea" straight on the floor of the convention.

PARIS FASHION IDEA.



VOILE GOWN WITH LACE INSER-TIONS.

Henry D. Brand Drops Dead. St. Joseph, Mo., June 28.—Henry D. Brand, aged 54 years, a well-known traveling salesman for G. W. Chase & Co., dropped dead in the garden of his home to-day, from appulate.

STOPS THE ABUSES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Roosevelt Issues Orders Regarding "Greased Route" System in Postal Department. _ 4

AFFECTS OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Misuse of Authority Said to Extend Into Pension Office, Census Bureau and Treasury Department.

The Republic Eureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Wushington, June 28.-Willful and glaring abuses of the civil-service law disclosed by the postal scandel and the ro-called "greased route" system employed to promore proteges from humble. portions to high-salaried, classified jobs in various departments are to be stopped by additional rulings, authorized by the President before leaving here, which are to be enforced by the Civil-Service Commission. Commissioner Proctor of the Civil-Service Department had a number of conferences with President Roosevelt recently, The postal scandals revealed as never before how near the civil-service law is to crumbling and becoming a mere paper law. These disclosures not only showed connivance and misuse of high official authority to violate civil-service regulations in the Post Office, but likewise in the Pension Office, Treasury Department, Census Bureau and other departments.

PROMOTION SYNDICATES. Another report is forthcoming from form-er Postmaster General Charles Emory smith, in which he will reply to the report of the Civil-Service Commission, applying to violations of the civil-service regulations in the appointment and promotion of employes for the postal service. The evidence of "promotion syndicates" in the New York Post Office has been supplemented by additional testimony received by Chief Inspector Cochran, showing that similar systems were operated in other large cities.

Commissioner Proctor and Postmaster General Payne propose to work out a series of new regulations, which will make it impossible for easy violation of the civil-service regulations. This was one of the parting instructions from President Roosevelt before departing for Oyster Bay and demonstrated that the President is concerned over the maintenance of the law.

The appointment of Attorney Bonaparte to assist in the prosecution of the cases before the Grand Jury is in line with the plans of the President for the strict observance of the civil-service law. The objection made to Bonaparte, because he held taken a boid stand against Harvard University granting President McKinley a degree is waived, inasmuch as Mr. Bonaparte is recognized as a consistent champion of civil-service reform.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Temprow the Grand Jury will reassem-Smith, in which he will reply to the report

MORE INDICTMENTS. To-morrow the Grand Jury will reassem ble to hear postal cases completed for the United States District Attorney's office by Fourth Assistant General Bristow and Chief

inspector Cochran.

"There will be more indictments before the "There will be more indictments before the investigation is concluded." said one of the postaj officials to-day when asked if there would be further developments. The impression is conveyed by Postmaster General Payne and Fourth Assistant Bristow that there will be plenty of work until August before the decks are swept clean. There are still some features of the Tulloch charges and the report of the Civil Service Commission to be investigated.

At present the investigation is still confined to the divisions within the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, and no effort has been made to take up alleged charges against the officers under Second Assistant Shallenberger, with the mail transportation and Alaskan postal divisions,

transportation and Alaskan postal divisions, and the bureaus under Third Assistant Mad-

Third Assistant Madden is due to arrive asked by the Postmaster General to state how the specifications were drawn up for the supply of patent carbon paper for the registry division and supplied by the Gen-eral Manifolding Company of Franklin, Pa. Mr. Madden also will be asked to explain the reflections he cast upon First Assistant

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED.

paper contract.

Gas Explosion in Mine Causes Awful Disaster Near Burratoeran, Mexico.

Barratoeran, Coahulla, Mexico, June 28 -Twenty-four miners were killed and about fifty others seriously wounded in an explosion of gas Thursday night in Las I peranza's coal mines, the property of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company. The disaster was caused by the ignition The disaster was caused of a defective lamp. of gas from a fiame of a defective lamp. The men were on the point of quitting work for the day. Probably 10 men were in the mine at the time of the explosion.

After the shock of the explosion those who were able to move rushed for the exwho were able to move rushed for is, but the falling earth and debris many down to death. Fully fifty escaped with broken limbs and

flesh. At last reports the dead bodies of twen-ty-four men had been brought to light and others may die because of their injuries. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. :

From The Republic, June 30, 1878. A movement was started to build a new Southern Hotel on the site of the one which was burned. A meeting was held at Tivoli Hall and \$51,000 subscribed as a nucleus, by the following citizens: George Knapp, Erastus Wells, David Nicholson, Carl Daenzer, G. Conzelman, Doctor J. H. McLean, A. Frank, George I. Barnett, William C. Lange, Major H. Lange, John Vogel, F. E. Holmes. Emil Prectorius, R. R. Scott, H. A. Heussler, Joseph Brown, Silas Bent Judge Charles Speck, F. A. Cafferata. Mrs. Sarah B. Keim, John Maguire, H. C. Moeller, Isaac H. Keim, L. M. Hellman, R. D. Lancaster, J. Bol-. land, John J. Horn, John Byrne, Jr. M. L. Kelly, John A. Holmes, Peter . I. Foy, John E. Leggatt, Leon Boucher, Charles Spaulding, M. Kelly o and W. S. Harney. Gustave St. Gem entered upon his duties as Collector of the Port of St.

· Louis. The closing exercises of St. Patrick's Academy took place at Cass avenue and Seventh street. Among the pupils who participated were: Masters John F. McGrath, James 6 M. Rohan, A. Kulage, Joseph Hepp. Charles Lagenkamp, Thomas Atta-. way, Florin Zallee, P. A. Ruff, James Bruin, James Keough, Thomas E.
 O'Connor, John McDermott and Cor-

· nellus Curran. The Greenback-Labor party held mass meeting at Lucas Market. John Scullin and Clement M. See man settled the affairs of the old Gravois Street Rallroad Company. The Missouri Historical Sec ♦ elected H. J. Spaunhorst and E. C

. Kehr as members. sign announced that classes would & be continued during the summer.

A committee consisting of B. W. A Richardson, H. C. Tatum and J. J.